

Peroxide 3%"; 100 bottles labeled, "Aqua Ammonia 10%." The articles were further labeled, "Pacific Pharmacal Laboratories, Los Angeles, California."

The libels charged adulteration of the sweet spirit of niter, aromatic spirits of ammonia, spirits of camphor, and aqua ammonia, in that they were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and their own standard was not declared on the container. Adulteration of the aqua ammonia was alleged for the further reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Aqua Ammonia 10%."

Adulteration of the hydrogen peroxide was alleged for the reason that it was sold under a name synonymous with a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation; and for the further reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, " H_2O_2 10 Vol." (indicating that it would yield ten times its volume of oxygen) and "Active Ingredients Hydrogen Peroxide 3%."

The libel charged that the aromatic cascara was misbranded in that the designation, "Aromatic Cascara" on the label, was false and misleading, since it created the impression that the article was aromatic fluidextract of cascara sagrada, a preparation described in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas it differed from that article in that it contained 8.2 percent of alcohol whereas the pharmacopoeial product contains 17 percent to 19 percent of alcohol; and for the further reason that the package failed to bear on the label a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding of the hydrogen peroxide was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, " H_2O_2 10 Vol * * * Active Ingredients Hydrogen Peroxide 3%", were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the statement, "A safe and Powerful Antiseptic, Disinfectant and Germicide", was false and misleading since a product of the composition revealed by analysis would not be a safe and powerful antiseptic, disinfectant, and germicide. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the remaining products for the reason that the statements, "Sweet Spirit of Nitre U. S. P. * * * Ethyl Nitrite 17.5 Grains to Average Ounce", "Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia U. S. P.", "Spirits Camphor U. S. P.", and "Aqua Ammonia 10%", were false and misleading.

On September 8 and September 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23266. Adulteration and misbranding of Booth's Hyomei. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Booth's Hyomei. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33025. Sample no. 65649-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, and antiseptic claims.

On July 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 bottles of Booth's Hyomei at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 12 and February 11, 1934, by Booth's Hyomei Co., from Ithaca, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of volatile oils (32 percent) including eucalyptol and menthol, creosote, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that neither the liquid nor its vapor was antiseptic.

The libel charged that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, (carton) "An Antiseptic Breathing Treatment", since the article was not an antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the bottle label, carton, and circulars shipped with the article contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of catarrh of the head or throat, hay fever, catarrhal coughs, bronchitis, croup, spasmodic croup, bronchial catarrh, catarrhal laryngitis, stuffed-up head, hoarseness, husky voice, raw and inflamed membrane of the nose and throat, protracted or frequent colds,

snuffles, difficult breathing or tightness of the chest, catarrhal coughs and colds of children, and weak and hoarse voice.

On September 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23267. Misbranding of Harris Poultry Antiseptic. U. S. v. 93 Packages of Harris Poultry Antiseptic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33032. Sample no. 52425-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On July 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 93 packages of Harris Poultry Antiseptic at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 24, 1934, by Shores Co., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Harris Poultry Antiseptic * * * Union Wholesale Co. Omaha, Nebr."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of mercuric chloride (6.1 percent), copper sulphate (5.6 percent), aluminum sulphate (7.6 percent), and sodium carbonate.

The libel charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the package, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Poultry antiseptic * * * for use as an aid in the Treatment of coccidiosis, diarrhoea due to digestive fermentation and ordinary intestinal derangements of poultry."

On September 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23268. Misbranding of Kremola Skin Bleach. U. S. v. 22 Packages of Kremola Skin Bleach. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33050. Sample no. 64674-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On July 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 packages of Kremola Skin Bleach at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 8, 1934, by the Kremola Co., Inc., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Kremola Skin Bleach * * * Dr. C. H. Berry Co., * * * Chicago, Ill."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of ammoniated mercury (6.35 percent) and zinc stearate (13.5 percent) incorporated in petrolatum, perfumed.

The libel charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Also a marvel for Acne and Eczema"; (small folder) "Kremola also removes pimples and Eczema, leaving the face clear * * * [testimonial] 'It has cured me of eczema * * * and cleared my skin, leaving it free from blemish'"; (circular, testimonials) "Sixteen Years of Skin Trouble * * * 'I had sores on my face and arms * * * for 16 long years. * * * was told they were caused by diabetes. * * * Mrs. R. W. Evetts, persuaded me to try Kremola and Creme Elite. After using them for only two weeks, they disappeared.' * * * 'Wonderful for Eczema * * * 'After having used four boxes of your Kremola, my face is smooth and doesn't smart and itch like it has done for fifty years with the Eczema I have had since I was twelve years old.' Worked miracles for Pimples * * * 'I had pimples * * * liver spots * * * In a short time Kremola had worked a miracle formation' * * * 'The arrival of my first baby left me with brown blotches on my face. Dr. J. E. Pember told me about the cream and to my surprise they went away.' * * * 'Kremola has cleared my complexion of every blemish.' * * * Skin Cleared of Acne by Kremola * * * 'My trouble was acne—a condition that had persisted for years. My face was a mess of pus-